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SOUVENIR & GUIDE

Historic Concord and Lexington



C O N T E N T S, M A S

SOUVENIR AND GUIDE TO HISTORIC CONCORD AND LEXINGTON



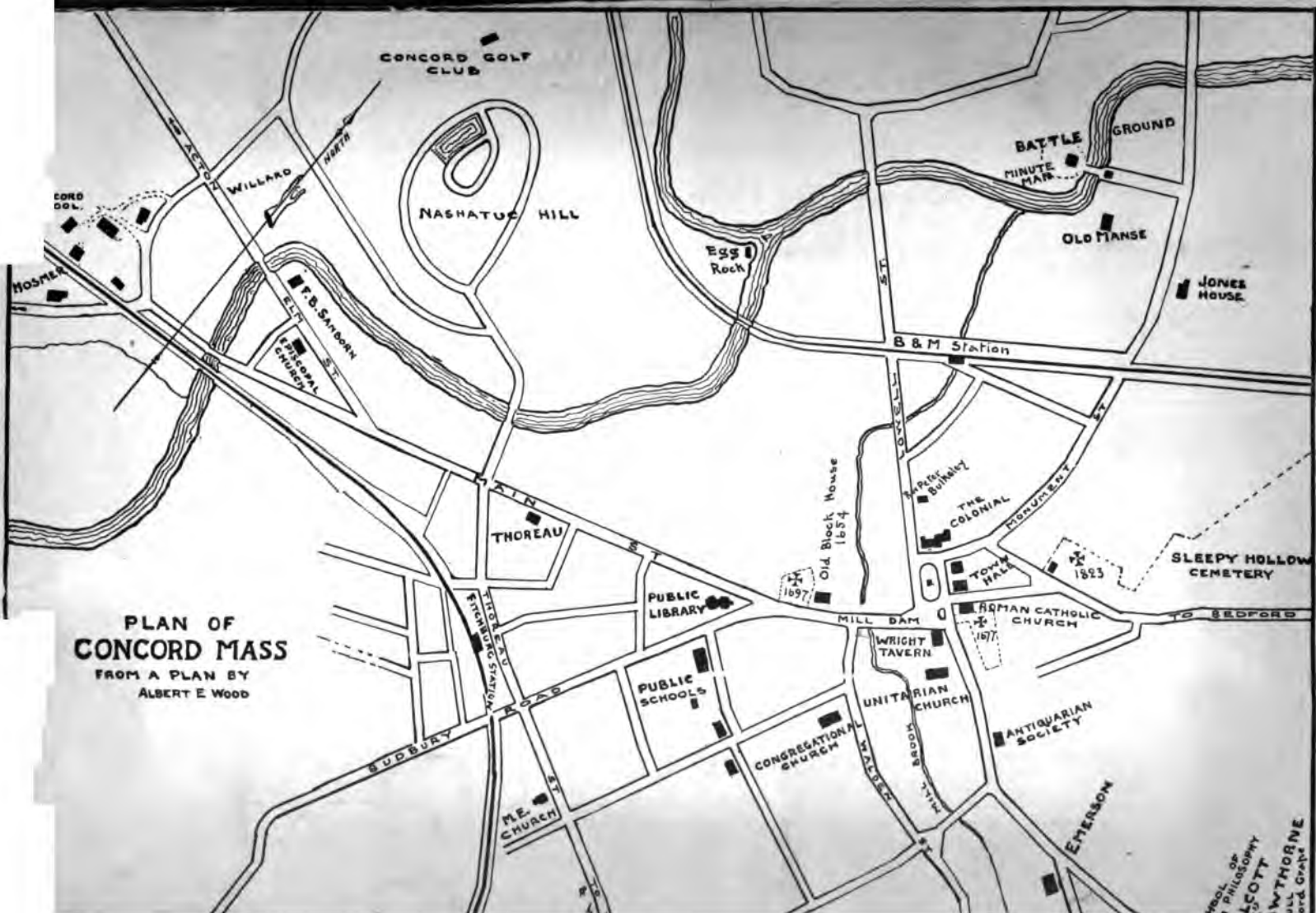
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SCHOOL OF
PHILOSOPHY
SCOTT
WYTHORNE
and Grape



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Concord in History and Literature

CONCORD unquestionably occupies one of the most prominent positions in American History and it is probable that no place is better known throughout the length and breadth of the country. Founded in 1635, it was the first settlement in New England and in its earliest days was of considerable prominence both in the Colonies and England. In the Colonial Wars and in the Indian outbreaks Concord figured prominently, always too, in a way most creditable. But perhaps the town is best known for its part in the Revolutionary War and the stirring times just prior to it. Here the First Provincial Congress of which John Hancock was chosen president, was held on the fourteenth of October, 1774. In this assembly the stirring speeches by Hancock, Adams, and the many other patriots, did much to hasten the events of the Revolution.

Concord's importance in this war was demonstrated on that memorable Nineteenth of April, 1775, when was fired "The shot heard round the world", in the first forcible resistance to the British in the struggle for independence.

The site of this is well marked in many places throughout the town by means of monuments, tablets and stones. Perhaps the most notable of these is the Minute Man, a magnificent bronze, designed by Daniel French, a Concord boy, and marking as nearly as possible the spot where the sturdy farmers stood in their first attack. A reminder, too, of this may be seen in the old "Jones House" which bears the mark of a British bullet. Behind this house is the Ridge which continues nearly parallel with Monument Street and Lexington Road. Along this the Minute Men pursued the British who fled along the roadway, routing them completely as they came into the open at Meriam's Corner.

No rule can be laid down by which Concord can best be seen, for there are many points of interest to one, that might not seem of great moment to another, owing to the fact that there are two distinct classes who come here; those who are attracted by the purely historic and those to whom the literary shrines appeal. For convenience, however, the publisher of this book has arranged the following routes all of which may best be started from Monument Square.

Lexington Road. Old Hill Cemetery in which are seen the Graves of Rev. Wm. Emerson, Maj. John Buttrick, John Jack and many others prominent in Concord's early history. Directly opposite stands the Historic Wright Tavern. In the grounds adjoining this hotel is the First Parish Meeting House, with a tablet marking it the site of the meeting of the First Provincial Congress. Down this road about a quarter of a mile is the Emerson House. About the same distance farther on, may be seen the School of Philosophy, the Orchard House (home of the Alcotts) : the Wayside and the home of the Concord Grape. A quarter mile further is Meriam's Corner.

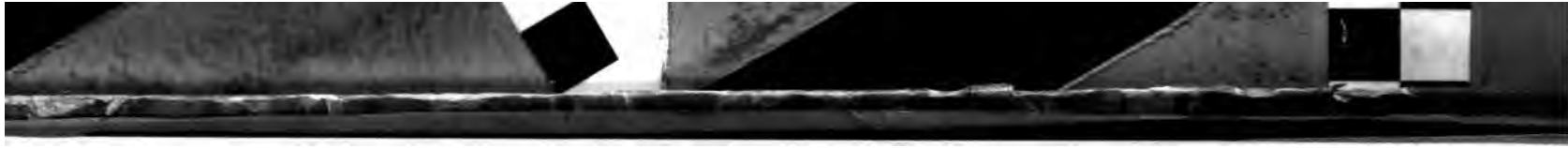
Monument Street. The first point of interest is the Jones House with the hole made by a British bullet. Nearly opposite is the Old Manse of Hawthorne and Emerson. Just beyond is the famous Battle Ground, the Minute Man, the Graves of British Soldiers, the Old North Bridge and the Battle Monument.

Bedford Street. On this street will be found Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, where may be seen the Graves of Thoreau, Emerson, Hawthorne, Louisa M. Alcott, Bronson Alcott, Channing, Elizabeth Palmer Peabody and many other celebrities.

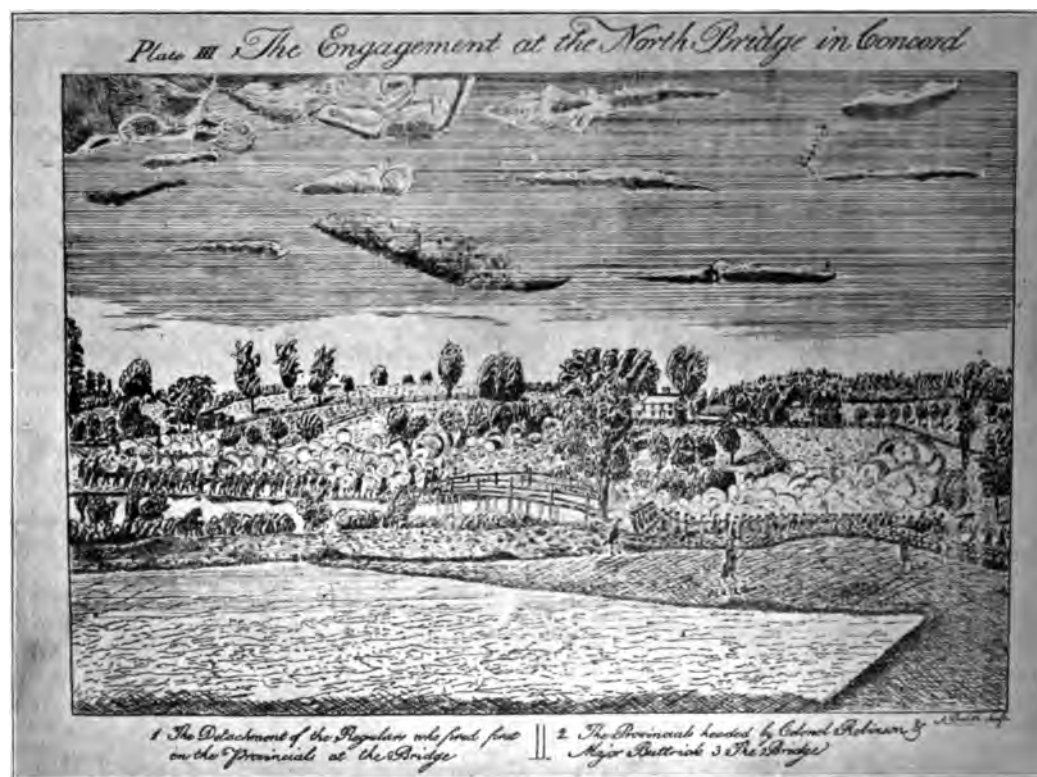
Main Street. Near the square is the old Block House adjoining which is the old Main street Cemetery. Continuing on this street are the Public Library, the Old Shepard Tavern, Home of Judge Rockwood Hoar, and birthplace of Sen. George F. Hoar. The Home of Jane Austin, Thoreau-Alcott House, Margaret Fuller House, and the Major Hosmer House. A short distance beyond the Public Library leading slightly to the right, is Elm street, on which may be seen the home of Frank B. Sanborn. Just beyond is the Concord River upon whose western bank is the site of the Major Simon Willard Farm.



MINUTE MAN STATUE.



THIS picture represents the engagement at the North Bridge. Capt. Parsons, who had been sent by Col. Smith with a detachment of light infantry, posted Capt. Laurie, with three companies, at the bridge, while he proceeded to Colonel Barrett's house in search of stores. The Americans had gathered on the high grounds west of the bridge, and now numbered about four hundred and fifty men, representing many of the neighbouring towns. From their rendezvous they could readily see the movements of the British, both at the bridge and in the town, where the destruction of stores was going on. The increasing fires in the village filled them with apprehension, and they determined, after a brief consultation, to cross the bridge and move on to the defense of the town. Capt. William Smith of Lincoln volunteered with his company to dislodge the guard at the bridge. Capt. Isaac Davis, who commanded the Acton minute-men, drew his sword, and, turning towards his company, said, "I haven't a man that's afraid to go." Col. Barrett ordered the advance, but instructed them not to fire unless they were fired upon. The command was given to Major Buttrick of Concord, who led the column to the bridge. He was supported by Lieut.-Colonel Robinson of Westford.

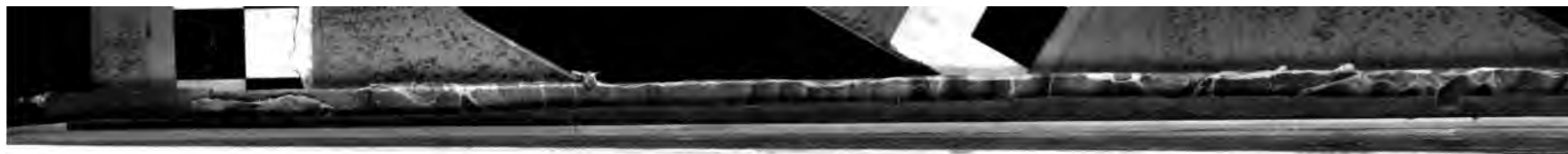




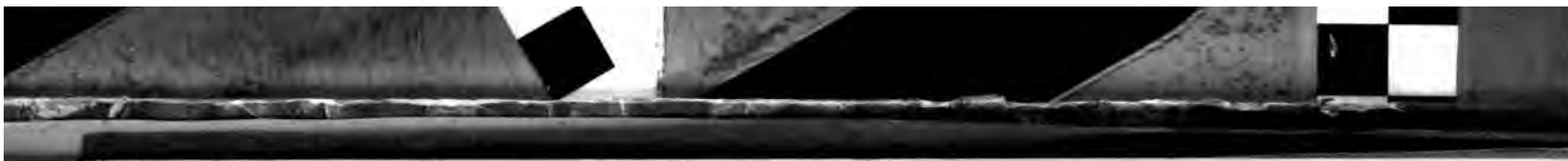
THE BARRETT HOUSE.

The Barrett House is one of one of the most prominent in Concord though too far outside the centre of the town to be seen by the average tourist. It is situated on the Barrett's Mill Road, about a mile distant from the Battle Ground, and was the home of Col. James Barrett of the Concord Militia. Here was stored a quantity of ammunition that was saved from destruction at the hands of the British by the bravery and keenness of the wife of Col. Barrett. The story is told of the search made in this house by the British soldiers. They were provided with refreshments by Mrs. Barrett who refused proffered payment, saying: "We are commanded to feed our enemies." She afterwards kept with reluctance the money they threw into her lap, saying, "this is the price of blood."

The vicinity of Col. Barrett's house is a very important point in the history of the town, for his prominence as Colonel of the Militia tendered him and his property objects of peculiar importance and suspicion to the British, who were well informed through their spies of the state of things at Concord. For this reason a detachment of troops was sent to this house early in the forenoon in the hope of capturing Col. Barrett himself, as some of the munitions of war were known to be concealed there; some of them were saved by being buried in a newly planted field and by being ingeniously hidden in other ways.



BATTLE GROUND



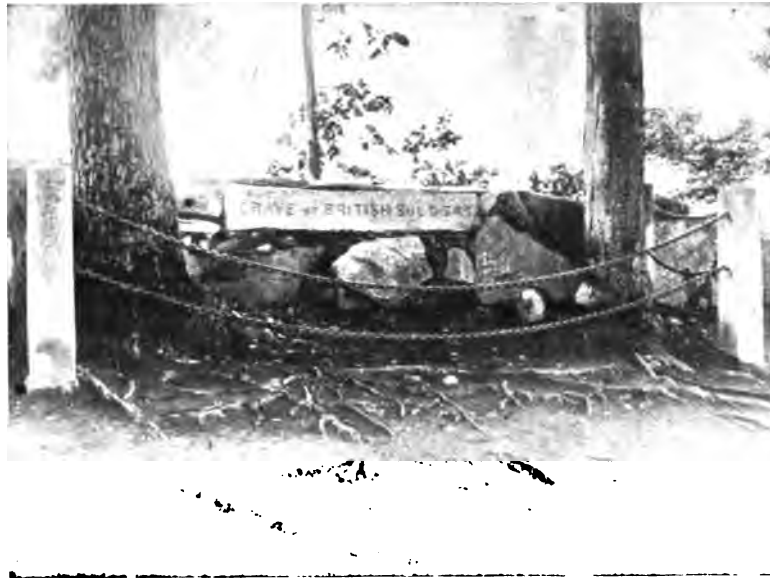
OLD NORTH BRIDGE

MARKING the spot where the British stood and fought at the Old North Bridge, and from which they fled on the Nineteenth of April 1775 is a plain granite monument bearing the following inscription from the pen of Dr. Edward Jarvis:

Here
on the 19th of April, 1775,
was made the first forcible resistance to
British Aggression.
On the opposite bank stood the American Militia,
Here stood the invading army,
and on this spot the first of the enemy fell
in the War of the Revolution,
which gave Independence to these United States.
In gratitude to God, and in the love of Freedom,
This monument was erected,
A. D. 1836.



BATTLE MONUMENT



GRAVES OF BRITISH SOLDIERS

ON Monument street just beyond the Old Manse is THE BATTLE GROUND, known to all who come here as the site of the conflict of April Nineteenth, 1775. It was originally a part of a farm belonging to it, and was given to the town nearly seventy years ago by its then owner, the Rev. Dr. Ripley, at that time minister of the First Parish. It is recorded that at the Town Meeting, when he presented this already famous plot of land to Concord he remarked that it would some day be a place of great interest to many. The thousands of tourists who visit this spot bear abundant testimony of the truth of his prophecy. The statue of the Minute Man, seen in the background, marks the stand of the patriots who had come down the hill a short distance back. The Bridge was the meeting place where the conflict with the British was begun.

The British Soldiers who were killed at the North Bridge were buried where they fell.

THE OLD MANSE is of greater interest than any other house in Concord, because of its prominence in the affairs of the town. One of the oldest houses here, it was the residence of the Rev. William Emerson the Parish minister during the Revolutionary War, having been built for him in 1765. Save for the few years it was occupied by the Hawthornes, it has always been in the Emerson family. For many years it was the principal house of the town.

To the literary pilgrim it is interesting as the birthplace of Emerson's "Nature" and Hawthorne's "Mosses from an Old Manse."



THE OLD MANSE



HOUSE WITH A BULLET HOLE

ANOTHER interesting building is the house, known as the Jones House, on Monument street nearly opposite the Old Manse. It appeals particularly to the tourist because of the bullet hole in the L., to be plainly seen from the street. This was the result of a parting shot from the British in 1775. Near this hole, is nailed part of the Old North Bridge, while immediately under it stands the stone across which Capt Isaac Davis, one of the Minute Men, fell. The house is occupied by Judge John S. Keyes who has within its walls, a valuable collection of Revolutionary relics.



Plate II A View of the Town of Concord 1775.



1 Companies of the Regulars marching into Concord
2 Companies of Regulars drawn up in order
3 A Detachment of the Provincial Army

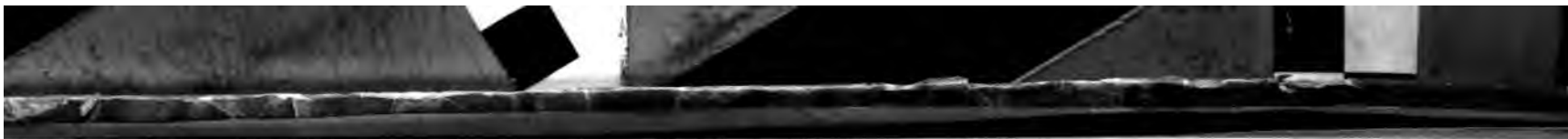
4 Colonel Smith's Light Bataillon crossing the River
5 The Town of Concord
6 The Town of Concord



THE COLONIAL (SOLDIERS MONUMENT IN THE FORE GROUND.)



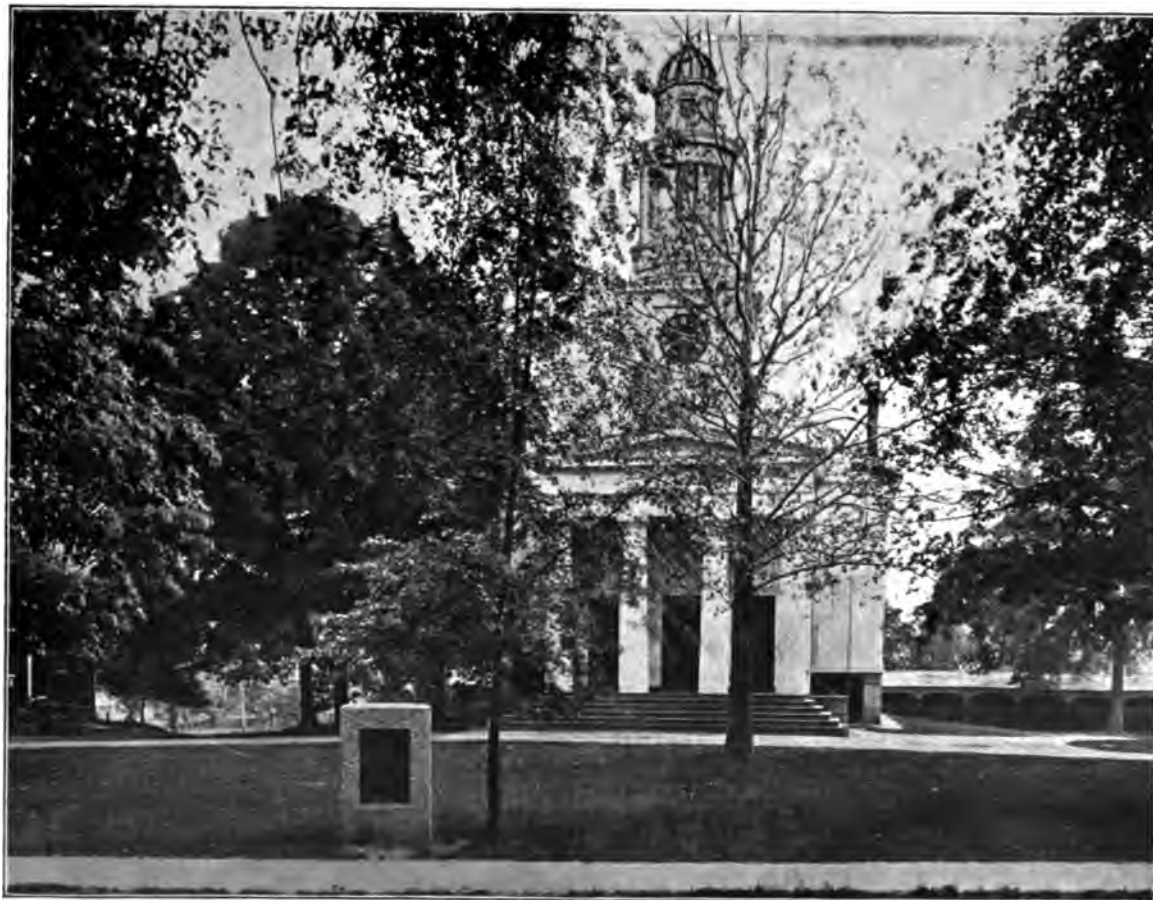
PROVINCIAL STORE HOUSE 1775. (NOW THE COLONIAL)



FIRST PARISH MEETING HOUSE OF 1712
From sketch found on old hemlock board



MONUMENT SQUARE IN 1840.



FIRST PARISH MEETING HOUSE

THE First Parish Meeting House is on the Lexington Road, adjoining the Old Wright Tavern. The present structure is comparatively new, having been erected in 1900, to replace the building that, but a short before, had been destroyed by fire

The original meeting house, quite unlike it in appearance, was erected in 1712, as will be seen from the sketch on the preceding page. This was "built by Charles Underhill; enlarged and repaired in 1791 by Abner Wheeler; remodelled in 1841 by Nathan S. Hosmer."

In front of the Meeting House is a large stone tablet on which is inscribed in bronze:

The first provincial congress of the delegates from the towns of Massachusetts was called, by convention of the people, to meet at Concord, on October 11, 1774.

The delegates assembled here in the meeting house on that day and organized with John Hancock as president, and Benjamin Lincoln as secretary.

Called together to maintain the rights of the people, this congress assumed the government of the province, and by its measures prepared the way for the war of the Revolution.



BURYING HILL



GRAVE OF JOHN JACK

OPPOSITE Wright's Tavern is the entrance to Burying Hill, the oldest cemetery in the town. A stone path leads to the summit, **where** will be seen the grave of Joseph Meriam, dated 1677. Near this is the old Powder Magazine. Here may also be seen the **graves of** Major Buttrick and the tombs of the Reverends Daniel Bliss and William Emerson.

Perhaps the most interesting stone is that of John Jack, the Slave, which, though erected in 1773, is prophetic of the great anti-slavery movement that was later so strenuous in Concord.

ONE of the first places of interest that attracts the visitor entering Concord Square is the quaint old hostelry known for generations as WRIGHT'S TAVERN, or better, as the "Old Historic Wright Tavern."

The town records show beyond the peradventure of a doubt that it was erected in 1747, and a study of its interior, with its generous old fire-places, deep wainscotting and low ceilings, emphasizes the truth of the records. But it is not alone its age that makes it appeal to the sight-seer. The old tavern has a history that adds greatly to its interest.

Prior to the Revolution, in its capacity of Town Tavern, it was the rendezvous of the earnest agitators of the great conflict to come, while on April 19 it was the place, by appointment, at which the Minute Men were to meet in case of an alarm being given of the approach of the British. Later in the day, when the Minute Men had gone to the Battle Ground, Col. Smith of the 10th British Regiment made the Tavern his headquarters. The story is told, whenever mention is made of the Wright Tavern, that Major Pitcairn, while stirring his toddy with his fingers, on that eventful Nineteenth of April, boasted to the officers and men about him: "In this way we will stir the blood of the damn rebels before night."



WRIGHT'S TAVERN



Permission of Worcester, Hudson

THE OLD BLOCK HOUSE, CONCORD



CONCORD ANTIQUARIAN HOUSE.

THE CONCORD ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was established in 1886 its purpose being partly to encourage the study of local history and tradition, and partly to collect and preserve such material and tangible relics of the past as have not yet passed beyond the possibility of preservation. In furtherance of this latter object, the Society acquired from Mr. Cummings E. Davis the collection which he had been slowly and laboriously picking up for fifty years, and which included furniture and china and all kinds of household articles from almost every one of the old houses in the town, revolutionary relics, "unconsidered trifles" of all sorts, that, if it had not been for Mr. Davis's self-sacrificing and

enthusiastic labors, would long ago have disappeared from the face of the earth. The old "Deacon Brown house," a few rods east of the meeting house, built by Francis Fletcher in the early part of the 18th century, and occupied in 1775 by Capt. Reuben Brown, the saddler, who made cartridge boxes and such like military equipments for the rebels, was purchased, and the collection tastefully arranged therein. Mr. Davis remained for some years in charge of the house, and his quaint and old-fashioned personality was by no means the least of the attractions of the place to the occasional visitor. Since his death the Society has admitted visitors to the house during the summer months on payment of a small fee, and some one of its officers is regularly present to act as showman.



CONCORD ANTIQUARIAN HOUSE KITCHEN

RALPH WALDO EMERSON was born in Boston, May 25th, 1803, where much of his early life was passed. He did not take up a residence in Concord until 1834, but was not unknown to the town previous to that time because of the fact that a number of his ancestors had lived here. Indeed, it was his grandfather the Rev. William Emerson, who was so closely identified with Concord's part in the Revolutionary War, having been the town's minister at that time.

It is probable that Ralph Waldo Emerson is the best known of any one who has ever lived here, as is so well shown by the thousands of his admirers who come to look upon his home and his haunts.

His first home was that of his grandfather, the Old Manse on Monument street, in which he lived about a year, moving in 1836 to the now well known "Emerson House," at the junction of the Cambridge Turnpike and Lexington Road. Here he lived for nearly fifty years, always the friend of, and loved by, his townsmen. In 1840 the "Transcendentalists," with Emerson as their leader, came into life as a quite important factor in the so-called higher life of that day, and because of this there was ever gathered about him many of the country's greatest thinkers. He died at his home here in 1882, and was buried in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery where so many of those near and dear to him lie in peace. His grave is marked by a beautiful boulder of quartz, simply mounted with a plate of bronze.



RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

THE EMERSON HOUSE is the first on the right after passing the House of the Concord Antiquarian Society, in the pilgrimage down the Lexington Road. It is a large white house of severe but substantial architecture, setting well in from the road, its approach marked by a group of sightly pines.

As the home of Ralph Waldo Emerson, its open door was always a welcome harbor for the many friends and admirers of the Concord Sage. Here Thoreau was an almost daily visitor and at times, a laborer in the fields and gardens. Here Margaret Fuller and other bright figures of *The Dial* often met for the discussion of the then pertinent questions. The Alcotts were constant visitors and in this house were held the earliest "Conversations" that developed into the renowned School of Philosophy. John Brown of Anti-slavery fame was welcomed here, finding in Concord many allies in his tremendous struggle for the emancipation of the slaves.



EMERSON HOUSE



LIBRARY IN EMERSON HOUSE

The original house into which Emerson moved in 1835 was partially destroyed by fire in 1877, the present structure immediately taking its place.

Mr. Emerson's study, the room at the right of the entrance, remains just as he left it,—a large, cheerful, square room lined on one side with simple wooden shelves, filled with the choicest of books; a large mahogany table stands in the centre, always covered with books, and by the writing-pad lies the pen that has had so great an influence on the thought of two continents.





A. Bronson Alcott

(In his eighty-second year, travelling in Iowa, 1882.)

By permission of Little, Brown & Co.



LOUISA MAY ALCOTT, daughter of A. Bronson Alcott, was born in Germantown, Pennsylvania, November 29th, 1832. With a natural inclination toward literature, the ability to write well was achieved after a battle of adversity that would have sapped the courage and strength of a less noble woman.

With her literary ability was a well balanced mind that made her singularly practical. Possibly the lack of this attribute in her father, and the consequent hardships that had been the seldom varying lot of the Alcott family may have made her look carefully for the future, but true it is she was possessed of a certain wisdom that permitted her to consider her pen the means of livelihood, and from her journals so frankly written, we come to know this side of her life. Her stories all had a monetary value to her.

As a child she wrote in the hope that she might lighten the burden of those she loved, and throughout her career her financial success was of far greater value to her because of the good she was able to do with the money she earned, than her literary fame.

Though Concord was her home, in the strict sense of the word, Boston was her workshop, where her more important writing was done. For her scenes and incident however, she harked back to Concord and so made the old town quite well known to her thousands of readers. She died on the sixth of March, 1888, and was buried in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.



LOUISA MAY ALCOTT.



ORCHARD HOUSE, HOME OF THE ALCOTTS

THE "Orchard House" of the Alcotts is one of the most widely known of the many famous places of interest in Concord. Through her writings, Louisa Alcott has acquainted many thousands with the picturesque old structure that was her home and that of "Little Men" and "Little Women"

Here, too, the "transcendentalists" met for the first time and organized themselves into the Concord School of Philosophy the history of which is so well known to the many who visit Concord. The small weather-beaten building in the grounds of the Orchard House is known as the Philosopher's Chapel.

The Orchard House was sold in 1884 to Dr. William T. Harris our present Commissioner of Education and a man of much prominence in the world of letters, who lived in here for several years.

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE, the great romancer, who, though not Concord-born, has added greatly to the fame of the town because of his long residence here, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, on the Fourth of July, 1804.

In 1842, shortly after his marriage to Sophia Peabody, he came to Concord, taking residence at the Old Manse. Here he lived for nearly three years in the companionship of Emerson, Thoreau and Channing for the greater part, but they were years of such distressing hardship that he was compelled to give up and return to his old home in Salem, where he received an appointment in the Custom House. He retired from this office in 1849 and in the Spring of 1850 moved to the western part of the state.

In 1852, after achieving much literary success and a measure of financial reward, he returned to Concord, having purchased the "Hillside" on Lexington Road, then the property of Bronson Alcott. The house was enlarged to its present size and re-named by Mr. Hawthorne, THE WAYSIDE. Here he lived, and wrote much that has made his name so prominent in the world of letters. The small tower on the top that looks so like a house upon a house, is known as "Hawthorne's study". Here he did much of his best writing and all but finished "Septimus Felton."

Hawthorne died on May 19th, 1864 and was buried on Ridge Path in Sleepy Hollow.



NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE



THE "WAYSIDE" HOME OF NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE

THE "Wayside" is now owned by Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, the widow of the eminent publisher who originated a special literature for children and young people. He purchased the estate in 1883 from George Parsons Lathrop and his wife, Rose Hawthorne.

The grounds at "Wayside" are famous for their beauty, as well as for their choice literary associations and traditions. The historic "Ridge" some 70 feet high, sweeps down its wealth of foliage to the lawn, itself terraced, that is semi-circular in form, making an amphitheatre of remarkable adaptation for the many literary gatherings held here by the publisher and his wife.

"Wayside" Mansion has a large rambling interior of the pattern of an old English house, the additions made by Bronson Alcott who owned it from 1845 to 1852, and those of Hawthorne who bought the estate from Alcott, were made without alteration of the original structure, a plan which the present owner has been careful to follow.

Mrs. Daniel Lothrop (Margaret Sidney) has written here her famous "Five Little Peppers;" "Old Concord;" her Highways and Byways;" "A Little Maid of Concord Town;" and many other books.

EPHRAIM WALES BULL has added quite as much as any individual to Concord's fame. He certainly made the name a most familiar one from one end of the country to the other, for to him may be given the credit for originating the Concord Grape—the grape “shot round the world”.

His home was on the Lexington road just east of the “Wayside,” and here may be seen within an enclosure near the house, what is said to be the parent vine.

The Concord Grape was introduced in 1855 and immediately became very popular, not only in New England, but throughout the country, nursery-men everywhere, multiplied the plants as fast as they were able and in a few years there were millions of vines in the numerous vineyards in the South and West,

Mr. Bull died in Concord and is buried in Sleepy Hollow.



EPHRAIM BULL AND HIS ORIGINAL CONCORD GRAPE VINE

MERIAM'S CORNER is on the Lexington Road, about a mile from Monument Square, and it is one of the most interesting of the many historic places in the town because it marks the scene of the sharpest fighting that took place in Concord in 1775. It was here that Governor Brooks with his company joined the Concord men who had attacked the British upon their flight to Boston. The road was the very same up which Major Pitcairn led his soldiers from Lexington Common to the Old North Bridge.

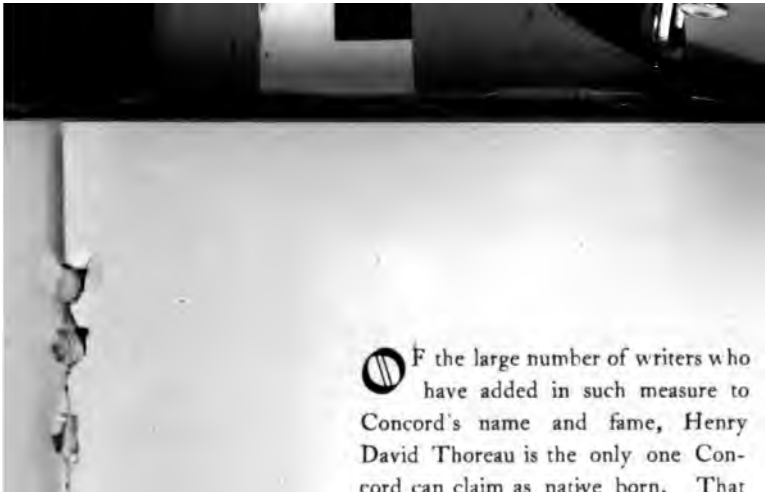
The inscription on the bowlder in the wall reads :

MERIAM'S CORNER.

THE BRITISH TROOPS
RETREATING FROM THE
OLD NORTH BRIDGE
WERE HERE ATTACKED IN FLANK
BY THE MEN OF CONCORD
AND NEIGHBORING TOWNS
AND DRIVEN UNDER A HOT FIRE
TO CHARLESTOWN.



MERIAM'S CORNER.



Of the large number of writers who have added in such measure to Concord's name and fame, Henry David Thoreau is the only one Concord can claim as native born. That he was an eccentric character there can be little doubt as the town teems with anecdotes that shed considerable light upon his life with his neighbors. And no less closely do his writings show the peculiarities of the man.

Thoreau loved Concord — there is no doubt of that, for one has but to read *Walden* to learn how loyal that love was for the town, her meadows, fields, woods and streams.

He was born July 12th, 1817, in a house, recently remodelled, that stands on the Virginia Road, about two miles from the centre of the town.

Preparing for college in the Concord schools, he entered Harvard and was graduated, though he refused to take his diploma because of the price charged

for it. He taught school for a while, ending this service voluntarily after administering deserved punishment to a number of his pupils. He engaged in the manufacture of lead pencils with his father,—an occupation which he abandoned when he judged further improvement of his product impossible. He followed, too, his vocation of civil engineer for some time, but without applying himself to this work with the diligence of one who looks to his profession for a livelihood. Thoreau's great love of nature was his ruling spirit and he applied himself so diligently and faithfully to the study of this that he was able to leave to the world, as a legacy, much of the best we have in literature. His life at Lake Walden, in the famous little house he built there has opened the hearts of many to him.

Thoreau died on May 6th, 1862, in the house on Main street known as the Thoreau-Alcott House.



THOREAU'S BIRTHPLACE ON VIRGINIA ROAD.



MAIN STREET HOME OF THOREAU AND THE ALCOTTS

LAKE WALDEN, one of Concord's many beauty spots, is about two miles from the centre of the town. It was given its prominence in history by Thoreau, whose experiment in economical and proper living was so successfully tried here. The illustration is that of Thoreau's Cove, so named because it marks the portion of the lake where he lived. Immediately back of the water, on slightly rising ground, is a Cairn of stones, constantly contributed to by visitors who are ever interested in its growth, marking the site of the famous house built by Thoreau and in which he lived.

In "Walden, or Life in the Woods" will be found an interesting and worthy portrayal of this episode in the life of the great writer.



THOREAU COVE AT WALDEN.



THOREAU'S HOUSE AT WALDEN.



FURNITURE USED BY THOREAU AT LAKE WALDEN.



CONCORD FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

THE CONCORD FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY located at the junction of Main street and Sudbury road is a gift to the town from the late William Munroe whose interest in the town of his birth was substantially demonstrated. It is a beautiful building of which Concord is justly proud. But more to be admired than the building itself is the famous Concord Alcove, containing as it does a rare collection of books, manuscripts, paintings and sculpture — the achievements of her sons and daughters. It is doubtful if there could be

found in the whole country another town of Concord's size where worthy contributions by its townsmen to the world's literature could be found in such volume.

In connection with this library, it is interesting to note that the present institution is the development of the first public library in America, Concord having been the birthplace in this country of the idea of loaning to its citizens books owned by the town.



MAIN STREET LOOKING WEST

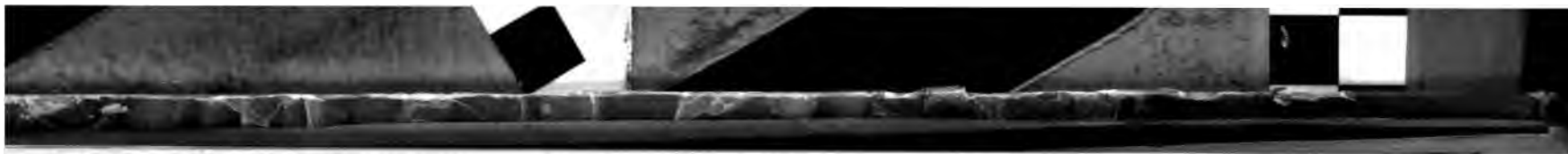
ONE of the best known of the contemporary writers of this country is Frank B. Sanborn who lives on Elm street, a short distance beyond the Public Library. He came to Concord in March, 1855, the year of his graduation from Harvard College, and established the well known Concord School from which an unusually large number of men have been graduated who have become prominent in literature. This school was continued with considerable success for about eight years, when Mr. Sanborn entered actively into journalism.

He became associated early in his Concord life with Thoreau, Alcott, Emerson, Channing and Hawthorne, and became widely known because of his friendship for, and activity in behalf of John Brown, whose cause appealed very strongly to him. It was he who brought John Brown to Concord in 1857, where in his celebrated Kansas speech of that year, he pleaded with such simple eloquence for the negro that the citizens freely opened their hands and purses for the cause. He passed a portion of his last birthday May 9, 1859 at Mr. Sanborn's house, leaving here on that day for his noted campaign in Virginia, having spoken the previous evening in the Town Hall.

Mr. Sanborn was one of the prime movers, too, in establishing the Concord School of Philosophy, and in 1879, at its formal organization, was Secretary, with A. Bronson Alcott, President.



FRANK B. SANBORN.



HOME OF FRANK B. SANBORN.

A short distance from Main street, on Elm may be seen the Episcopal Church, a beautiful little structure of stone built in 1885. The parish was formally organized in 1887. A little beyond on the opposite side of

the street is the home of Frank B. Sanborn at which the late William Ellery Channing passed the last few years of his life. This is situated on the bank of the Sudbury River. On the opposite bank is the site of the Major Simon Willard homestead. This is marked by a boulder inscribed: "On this farm dwelt Simon Willard one of the Founders of Concord who did good service for town and Colony for more than forty years."



STONE BRIDGE



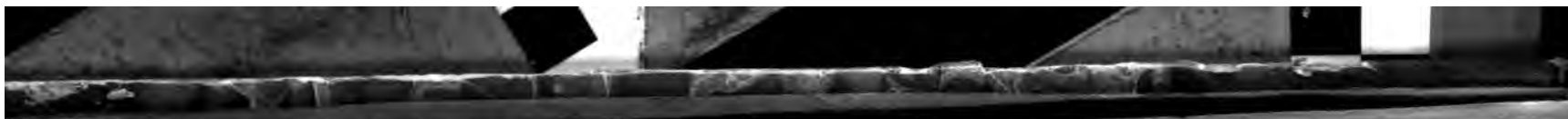
SLEEPY HOLLOW

SLLEEPY HOLLOW CEMETERY is located on Bedford street, the first entrance being but a few rods from Monument Square. Though it is one of the more modern of Concord's cemeteries, it having been purchased by the town in 1855, it attracts a very large proportion of the tourists, because of the fact that many of the great men who have lived in Concord are buried within its gates.

The graves of Emerson, Thoreau, Hawthorne the Alcotts and Channing are on Ridge Path which is most easily reached by entering the cemetery from the second gate and following the paths directly across the Hollow. A short distance to the South of Emerson's grave is that of Ephraim W. Bull, the originator of the Concord Grape.



EMERSON'S GRAVE



GRAVES OF THE ALCOTTS



GRAVE OF NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE

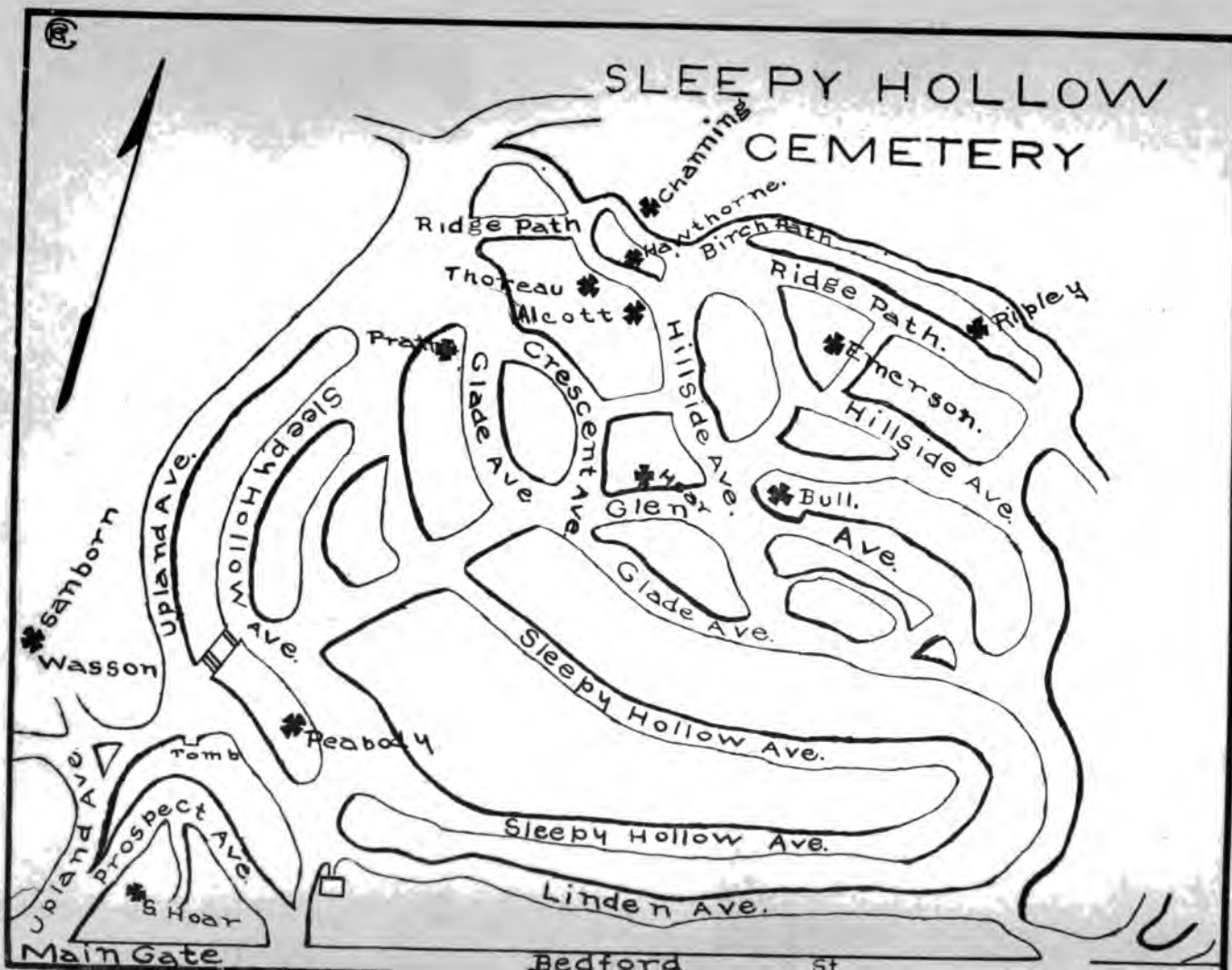


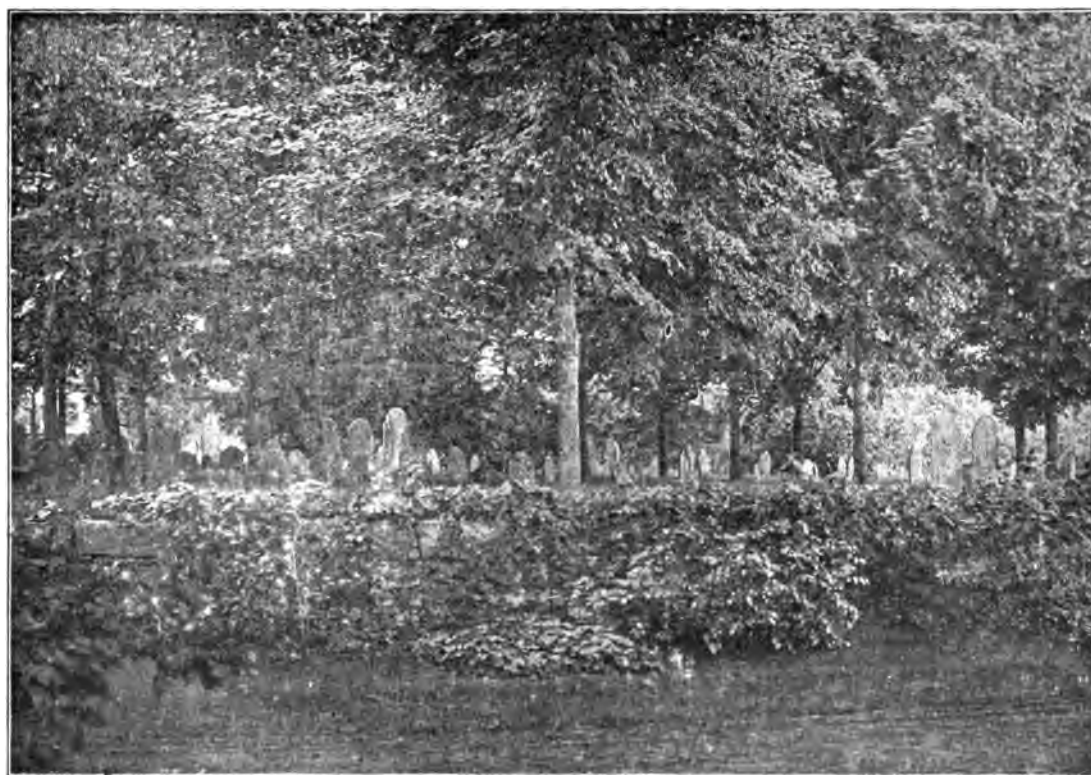
GRAVE OF THOREAU



GRAVE OF EPHRAIM BULL

FOUR NOTABLE GRAVES IN SLEEPY HOLLOW CEMETERY






MAIN STREET BURYING GROUND



EGG ROCK AT JUNCTION OF CONCORD AND ASSABET RIVERS

Inscribed: "On the Hill Nashawtuck at the meeting of the Rivers and along the banks, lived the Indian owners of Musketequid before the white men came."



Historic Lexington.

THE tourist who comes to Concord to visit the many spots made famous by the War of the Revolution, invariably turns towards Lexington in his quest for the landmarks of 1775. This beautiful and quiet old town is about six miles from Concord on the way to Boston, the route being that taken by the British on their way to and from that city, April Nineteenth, 1775 to "stir the Yankee blood" the process of which so surprised them.

The tourist need not go many steps from the business "Square" to see the places that will be of greatest interest. A picture quite unsurpassed for beauty is that of the Battlefield or "Common." It is triangular in shape, its approach from Boston being marked by a magnificent statue by Kitson, of Capt. Parker, the sturdy patriot who led the Lexington farmers in their struggle of that never-to-be-forgotten day, and whose words still ring, "Stand your ground. Don't fire unless fired upon but if they mean to have a war let it begin here."

In the triangle will be seen the stone boulder on which these words are carved, marking the line of the minute man. Here also may be seen the monument erected by the town in memory of those "who fell on this field, the first victims of the British Tyranny and oppression, on the morning of that ever memorable nineteenth of April, 1775."

Facing the Battlefield is the Jonathan Harrington House, on which may be seen a tablet telling the story of how he was mortally wounded in the fight on the Green and dragged himself to the door of his house and expired in the arms of his young wife.

Within a short walking distance may be seen the Hancock-Clark house on Hancock street, known as the house to which Paul Revere went to awaken John Hancock and Samuel Adams who had returned here after a visit to Concord where they had attended the Provincial Congress. This house is now the property of the Lexington Historical Society and contains many valuable relics.

All that is left of the old Belfry tower may be seen on Clark street, a short distance from the square, while farther on toward East Lexington, may be seen the Munroe Tavern, built in 1695, where Washington, Adams, Hancock and other great men have been entertained. This house was used as a hospital by the British in 1775.

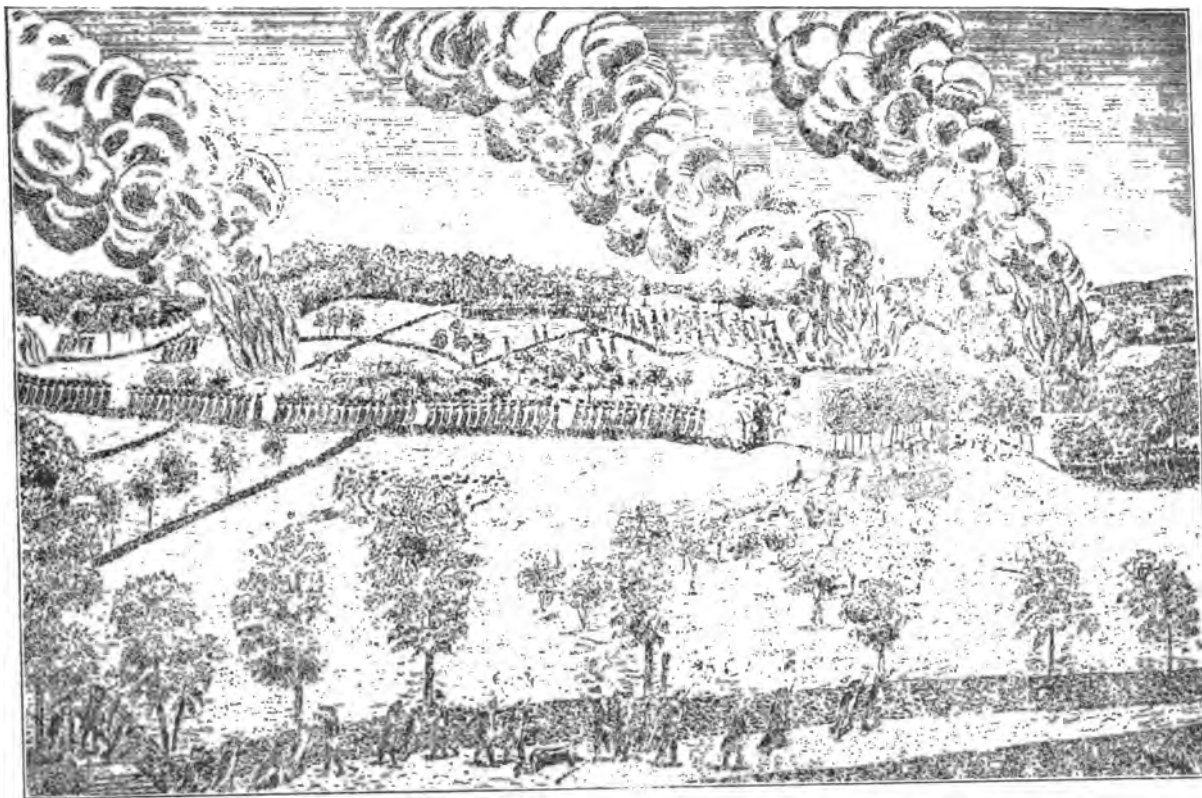
Immediately facing the statue of Capt. Parker is the Old Buckman Tavern now known as the Meriam House. This was the headquarters of Capt. Parker and his company on the night of April 18th, and their refuge when compelled to disperse the next morning.



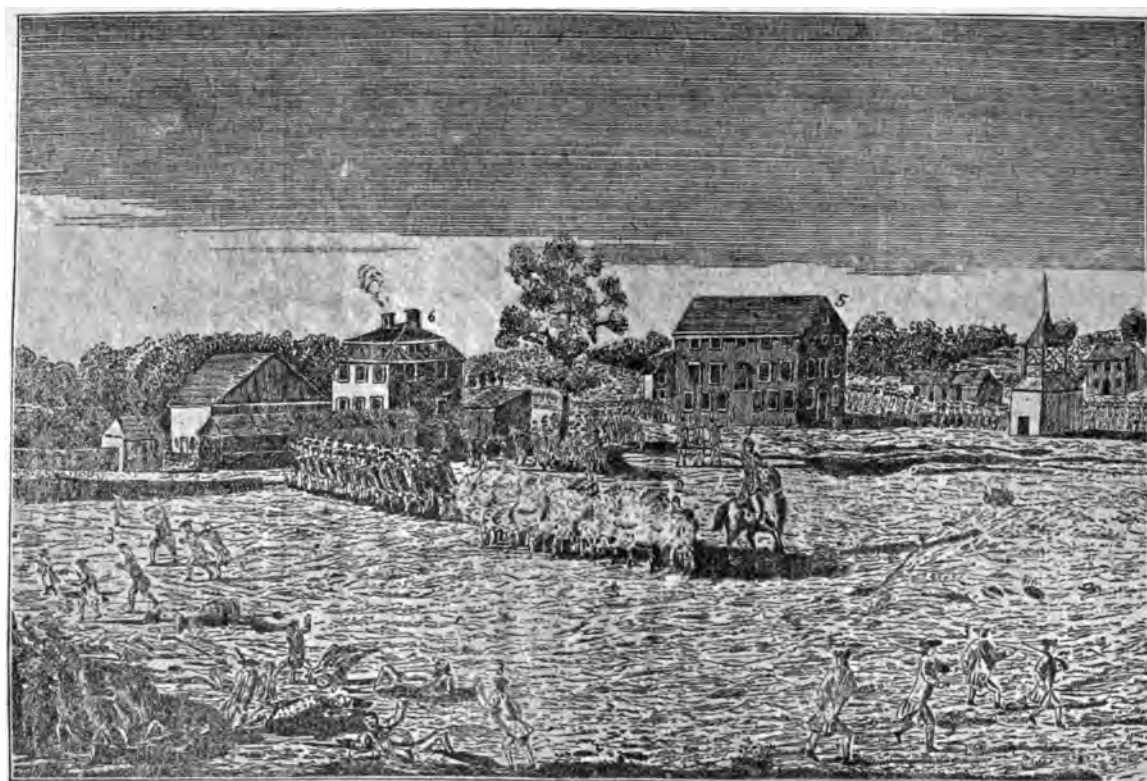
LEXINGTON MINUTE MAN



THE BATTLE OF LEXINGTON



A VIEW OF THE SOUTH PART OF LEXINGTON, APRIL 19, 1775.



BATTLE OF LEXINGTON. APRIL 19, 1775.



STONE BOULDER. LINE OF THE MINUTE MEN



The Revolutionary Monument

Sacred to the Liberty and the rights of Mankind !!!
 The Freedom and Independence of America,
 Sealed and defended with the Blood of her Sons.

This Monument is erected

By the inhabitants of Lexington,
 Under the patronage and at the expense of
 The Commonwealth of Massachusetts,
 To the Memory of their Fellow Citizens.

Ensign Robert Munroe, and Messrs. Jonas Parker.

Samuel Hadley, Jonathan Harrington, Jr.

Isaac Muzzy, Caleb Harrington and John Brown,
 Of Lexington and Asahel Porter, of Woburn,

Who fell on this Field the First Victims to the
 Sword of British Tyranny and Oppression
 On the morning of the ever Memorable

Nineteenth of April, An. Dom. 1775,

The Die was cast !!!

The Blood of these Martyrs

In the cause of God and their Country
 Was the Cement of the Union of these States, then
 Colonies, and gave the spring to the Spirit, Firmness
 And Resolution of their Fellow Citizens.

They rose as one Man to revenge their Brethren's
 Blood, and at the Point of the Sword, to assert and
 Defend their native Rights.

They nobly dar'd to be free !!

The contest was long, bloody and affecting.
 Righteous Heaven approved the solemn appeal,

Victory crowned their arm ; and

The Peace, Liberty, and Independence of the United
 States of America was their Glorious Reward.





OLD BELFRY LEXINGTON MASS.

From this belfry was rung the alarm which assembled the Minute Men on the Common
on the morning of April 19, 1775.



MONROE TAVERN, LEXINGTON



THE HANCOCK-CLARK HOUSE. LEXINGTON



JONATHAN HARRINGTON HOUSE LEXINGTON

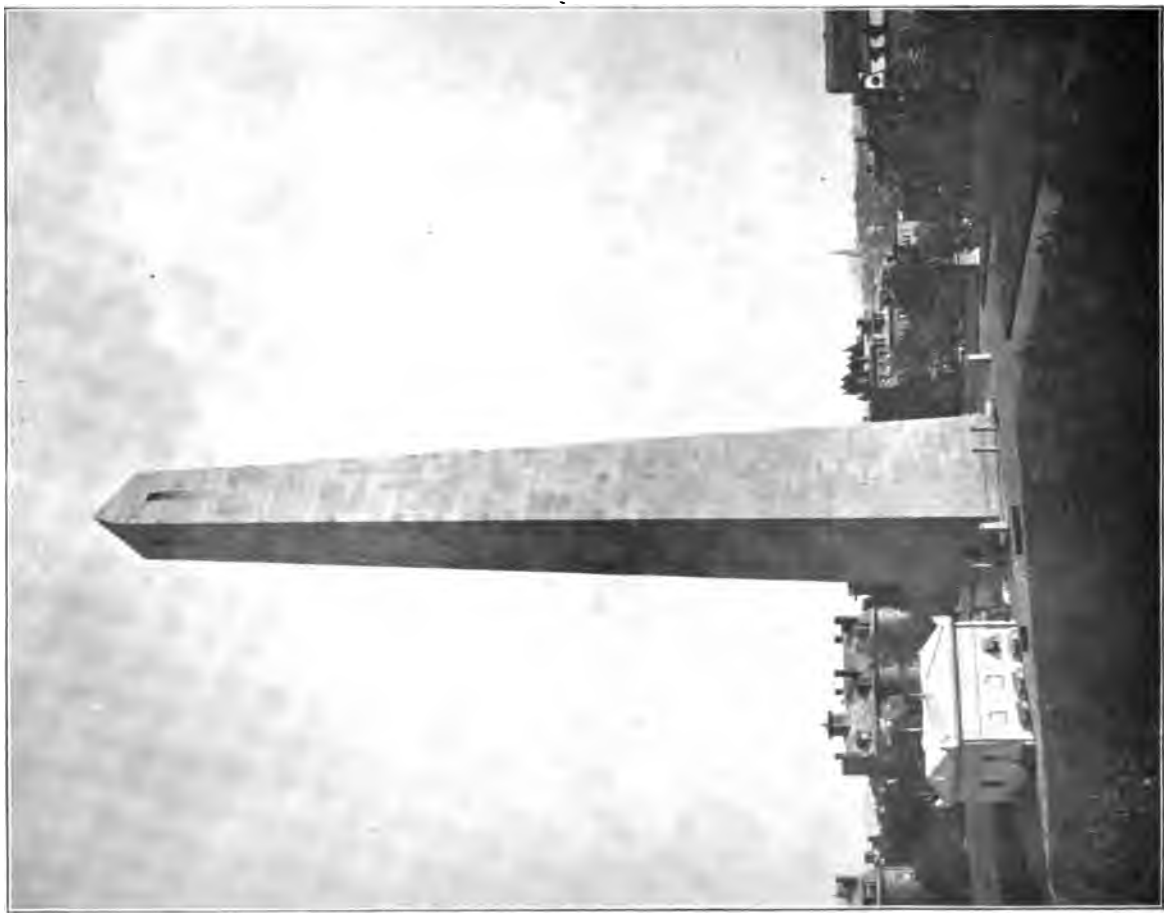
AT the corner of Elm Avenue and Bedford Street, directly across from Lexington Common and a short distance from the line of the Minute Men stands the Jonathan Harrington House, one of the oldest in the town. In the days of the Revolution, it was the home of Jonathan Harrington, one of the young patriots who so valiantly stood for freedom on that day that gave this beautiful town so prominent a place in American History.

On the front wall of the house has been placed a tablet telling the pathetic story of his death from British bullets and of his struggle to reach his own home where he died in the arms of his wife.

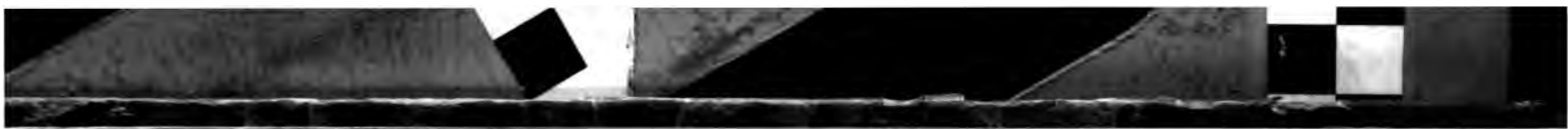


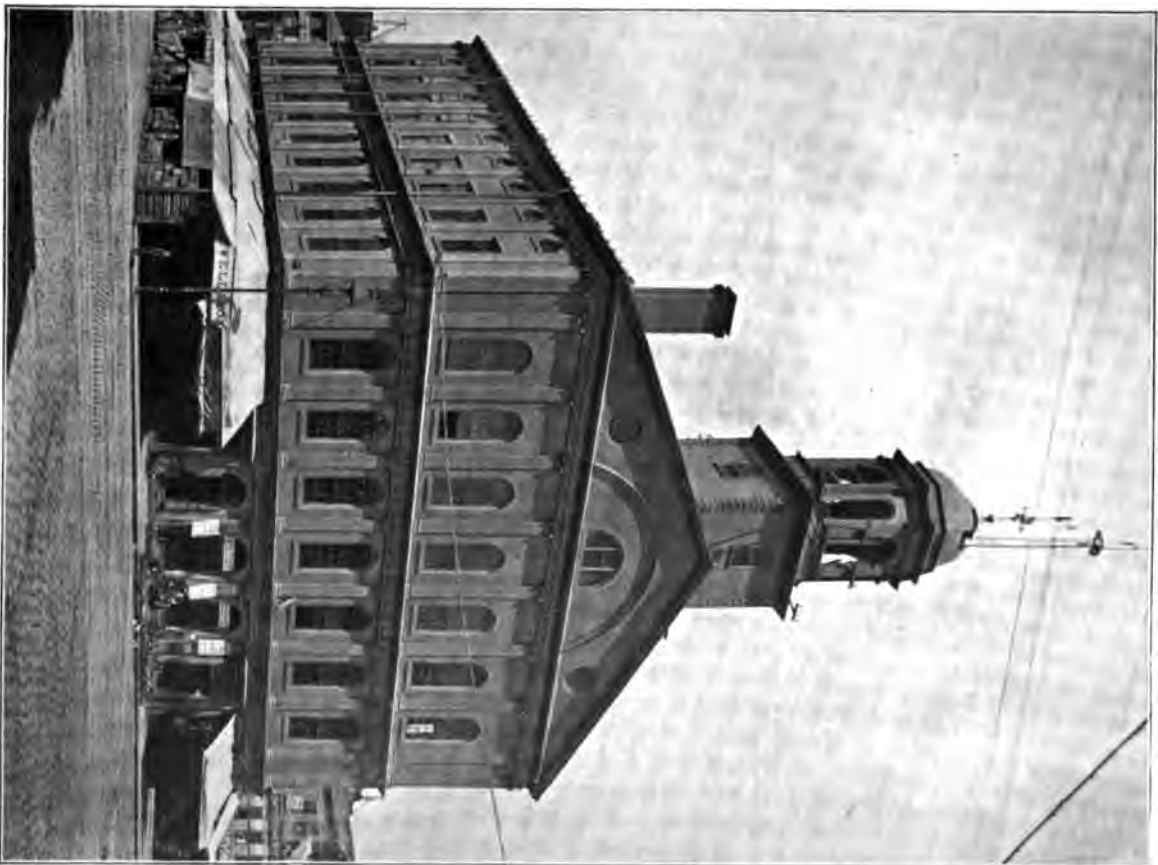


OLD NORTH CHURCH



BUNKER HILL MONUMENT





FANEUIL HALL





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Leave Wayside Inn, 6.51 a. m. 7.50 a. m. 9.18 a. m. 12.31 p. m. 2.50 p. m. 4.08 p. m. 6.27 p. m.

Sundays, Leave Boston, 9.20 a. m. 1.15 p. m. 7.20 p. m.

Sundays, Leave Wayside Inn, 8.49 a. m. 9.11 a. m. 11.15 a. m. 7.15 p. m.

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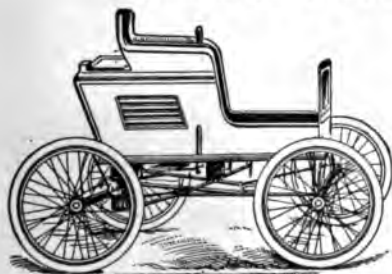
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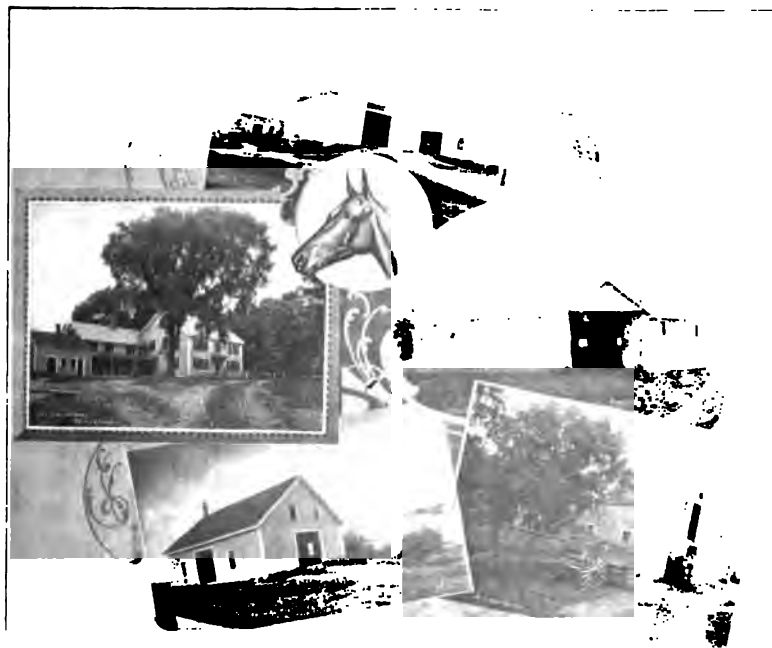
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